CLASSIFICATION

25X1

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

25X1

INFORMATION REPORT

CD NO.

COUNTRY	East Germany	DATE DISTR.	7 September 1955
SUBJECT	Manganiferous Iron Ore in the Schmalkalden District	NO. OF PAGES	2
PLACE ACQUIRED		NO. OF ENCLS. (LISTED BELOW)	
DATE OF INFO.		SUPPLEMENT TO REPORT NO.	25X1

THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

25X1

1. The ore mined in the Schmalkalden ore mining district was produced by working lodes on the outer zones bordering the Thueringer Wald in the southwest. The ores contained an average of 28 to 34 percent Fe and 3 to 5 percent Mn. The main mines, including Klinge, Mommel and Stahlberg, were equipped with a number of small hoisting machines (Arminius and others). New exploitations were made at Kohlberg, Vogelberg and at another point located farther north. In addition to open work mining at the outcrops, underground mining was done in the deeper portions. The lodes were primarily of heavy spar (barium sulphate) and also some calc spar. A central dressing plant for all mines of the Schmalkalden district was recently put into operation in Drusetal. The ore was ground to 3-mm grain size and smaller. The ores are separated for the processing into two types, one rich in iron and the other one rich in heavy spar.

2. From the rich iron ore, a rich concentrate was separated in a magnetic separation process and the remainder was treated in a wet mechanical process. By separating the heavy spar, a second, less rich concentrate was obtained. The concentrates contained an average of 38 to 40 percent Fe.

3. In order to separate most of the heavy spar, the ores rich in heavy spar were at first treated mechanically when wet. The remaining masses were treated magnetically and mechanically when wet in the same process applied for the rich iron ore. The dressing equipment was a development of an experimental unit with a capacity throughput of 300 tons of raw ore per day.

4. It was planned to replace the experimental unit by a main installation with a daily capacity of 500 tons. After the completion of the new unit, the total capacity of the central dressing plant would amount to 800 tons per day which would be adequate for the maximum output expected for the future in Schmalkalden.

5. An ore-dressing expert from East Germany confirmed that the central ore-dressing plant in Drusetal was put into operation. He also stated that the installation did not meet the requirements. The ores mined in the various pits differed and had to be crushed to different grains in order to be dressed. A second dressing installation would probably have to be established, especially for the ores produced by the Stahlberg mine.

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ARMY	X	AIR	X	FBI									

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1. The ore mined in the Schmalkalden ore mining district was produced by working lodes on the outer zones bordering the Thueringer Wald in the southwest. The ores contained an average of 28 to 34 percent Fe and 3 to 5 percent Mn. The main mines, including Klinge, Mommel and Stahlberg, were equipped with a number of small hoisting machines (Arminius and others). New exp[redacted]ns were made at Kohlberg, Vogelberg and at another point located [redacted] north. In addition to open work mining at the outcrops, undergr[redacted]ing was done in the deeper portions. The lodes were primarily of heavy spar (barium sulphate) and also some calc. spar. A central dressing plant for all mines of the Schmalkalden district was recently put into operation in Drusetal. The ore was ground to 3-mm grain size and smaller. The ores are separated for the processing into two types; one rich in iron and the other one rich in heavy spar. 25X1

2. From the rich iron ore, a rich concentrate was separated in a magnetic separation process and the remainder was treated in a wet mechanical process. By separating the heavy spar, a second, less rich concentrate was obtained. The concentrates contained an average of 38 to 40 percent Fe.

3. In order to separate most of the heavy spar, the ores rich in heavy spar were at first treated mechanically when wet. The remaining masses were treated magnetically and mechanically when wet [redacted] applied for the rich iron ore. The dressing equipment [redacted] experimental unit with a capacity throughput of 300 [redacted].

4. It was planned to replace the experimental unit by a main installation with a daily capacity of 500 tons. After the completion of the new unit, the total capacity of the central dressing plant would amount to 800 tons per day which would be adequate for the maximum output expected for the future in Schmalkalden.

5. An ore-dressing expert from East Germany confirmed that the central ore-dressing plant in Drusetal was put into operation. He also stated that the installation did not meet the requirements. The ores mined in the various pits differed and had to be crushed to different grains in order to be dressed. A second dressing installation would probably have to be established, especially for the ores produced by the Stahlberg mine.

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[redacted] 25X1

1. [redacted] Comment. This figure is in line with the earlier reported 1953 plan figure fixed at 80,000 to 90,000 tons of iron ore in the Schmalkalden Bezirk. 25X1

2. [redacted] Comment. This daily capacity would require a mine capacity of 240,000 tons per year; that is, a threefold increase of the present capacity. Such an increase appears doubtful in view of the conditions prevailing in the mine area. 25X1

3. [redacted] Comment: Not identified. 25X1

[redacted] 25X1

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[redacted] 25X1